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"The Spirit of Social Service," by Judge Ben B. Lindsay; "The Immigrant and Social Unrest," by Jane Addams; "Minimum of Medical Insight Required by Social Service Workers with Delinquents," by C. Macfie Campbell; "The Desired Minimum of Sociological Insight for Workers with Delinquents," by A. J. Todd; "Need for and Uses of a Standard Minimum Quantity Budget," by Royal Meeker; "The Institutional Care of Crippled and Dependent Children," by John E. Fish. Other papers are valuable in the constructive programs offered. Possibly the most important factor is the emphasis upon methods of prevention instead of mere relief which runs through the whole series. Like other annual reports of this conference it is a source book of information and an important book of reference.

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*War Thrift and Government Control of the Liquor Business in Great Britain and the United States.* By THOMAS NIXON CARVER. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, Preliminary Studies of the War, Nos. 10 and 13. New York: Oxford University Press, 1919. Pp. 68 and 192.

It is unfortunate that these two studies should have been bound together in a single volume because they appeal to two distinct classes of readers and because the one on the subject of thrift has a deep peace-time significance. The economic nature of thrift is nowhere set forth as clearly as in Professor Carver's monograph. It is worthy of being revised in the light of both war and peace conditions and then of being read universally. Thrift is not a process of hoarding money nor of spending it for the nonessentials of life in nonessential quantities, but for the essentials of life in essential quantities.

Professor Carver analyzes the nature of the opposition of the newspapers during the war to publishing anything in support of thrift. This deplorable situation he attributes to the fact that most newspapers and magazines "live mainly upon the advertising of non-essentials." While the discussion of "War Thrift" is incomplete it is unusually effective.

The monograph on the government control of the liquor business is of especial value because of the way in which it discloses the powerful control that the liquor interests exercise on the British government.

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